
ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL

FOR

DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES

(AT FOXBOROUGH).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1902.



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1904

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OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES
(AT FOXBOROUGH).

TRUSTEES.

S. HOMER WOODBRIDGE, *Chairman.*

BENJAMIN H. HARTWELL, M.D.

HENRY E. COBB.

ELWYN G. PRESTON.

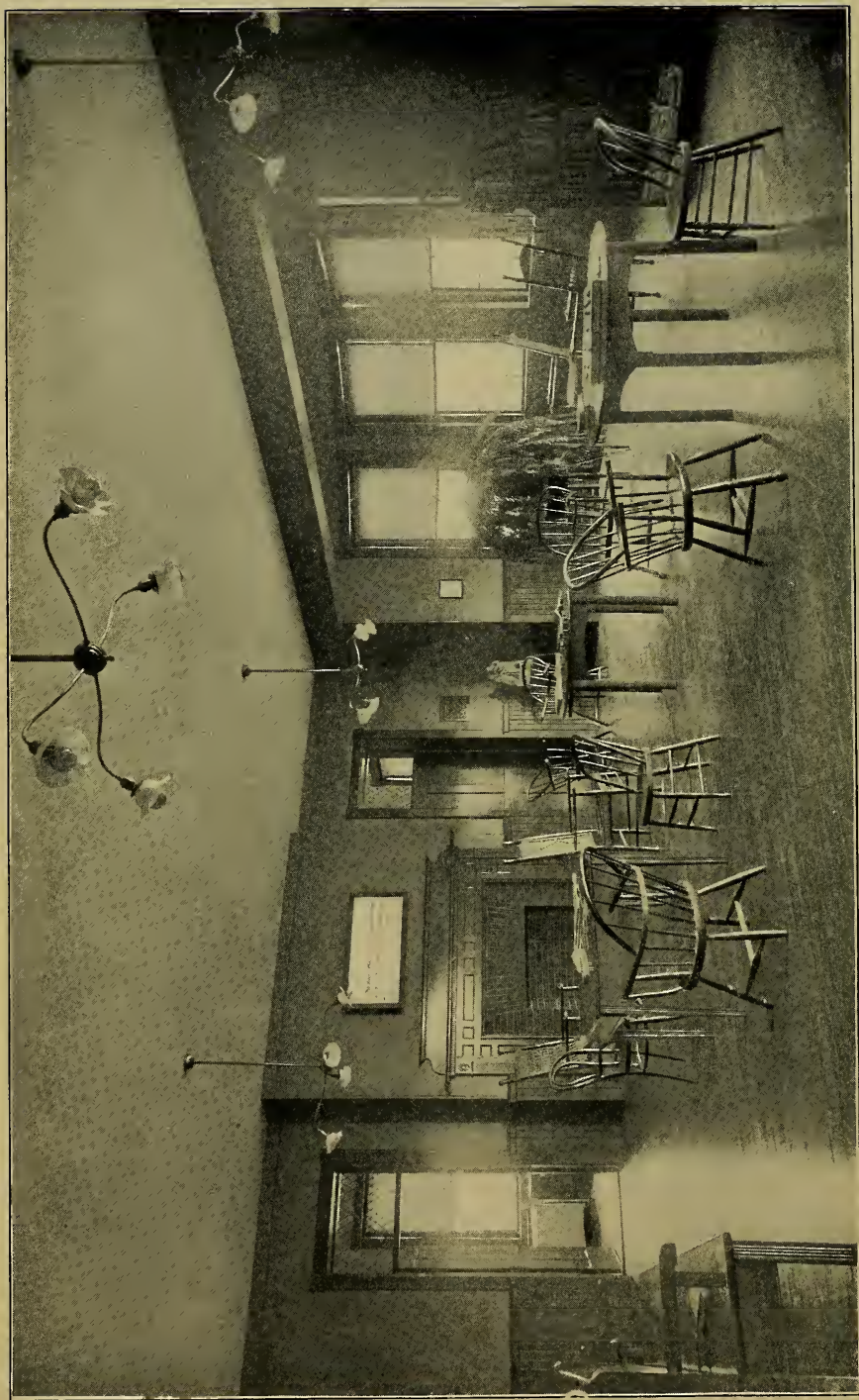
JOHN T. G. NICHOLS, M.D.

SAMUEL G. WEBBER, M.D.

MRS. ANNA PHILLIPS WILLIAMS.

SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLES E. WOODBURY, M.D.



DAY ROOM.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipso-maniacs and Inebriates respectfully submit the eleventh annual report, with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer.

The general statistics relating to the hospital year, as given in the accompanying tables, sufficiently indicate the present status of the material interests and the productive work of the institution.

The problems with which this hospital is called upon to deal, and which it must continuously face, are more varied and difficult than those peculiar to any other type of hospital under State management. Its work and its patients belong to a class in regard to which public opinion is itself divided. Some hold that inebriety is a disease, and ask for it a distinctively hospital treatment. Others regard it as a crime, and demand penal methods for its restraint and cure. Others, considering the evil as a fruit of mental and moral degeneracy, insist on the supreme importance of educative, ethical and reformatory measures. To each of these classes the hospital necessarily fails to justify its existence by as much as it falls short of the special method of treatment regarded as appropriate and requisite. At the outset, therefore, the hospital finds itself embarrassed in the matter of public opinion with reference to the proper function of such an institution. The earnest purpose of the trustees is to provide a hospital régime, discipline and spirit which shall as completely as possible furnish its patients with every

remedial treatment and influence available or known to the medical expert, the educative disciplinarian and the moral reformer.

The commitment of unsuitable patients is another difficulty with which the hospital has had to deal; but the trustees are glad to report that the committing courts are continuing to discriminate more carefully as to the class of cases they send to the hospital, and the trustees themselves continue to make use of the law which enables them to give a final discharge to those patients who experience shows are not to be benefited by further treatment. This law went into effect June 8, 1897, and twelve persons were finally discharged between that date and September 30, the end of the hospital year. The following table shows the annual final discharges since that time: —

YEARS.	Commitments.	Final Discharges.	Per Cent. of Discharges to Commitments.
1897-1898,	288	116	40 +
1898-1899,	310	84	27 +
1899-1900,	418	42	10 +
1900-1901,	391	93	23 +
1901-1902,	315	73	23 +

But an heroic weeding out of evident and doubtful cases of this character must have for a time its effect in reducing the hospital population and in increasing the per capita cost.

Another problem which confronts the hospital is found, and has been found from the outset, in the desire of a seemingly large proportion of patients to break away from its restraint and treatment. Because such patients must be, for the time, creatures of impulse, rather than men of self-control, and because of the intensity of the recurring desire to gratify the craving for intoxicating drink, the propensity to break away from restraint is, and must continue to be, an always-present one. By ward and yard confinement, by watchfulness, and, more than all, by personal interest and influence during the early part of hospital treatment, the

period of sharpest craving and temptation may in most cases be tided over. Danger lessens with the length of abstinence and with the physical recuperation of the patient. There remains, however, a latent passion, liable at any time to break out with over-mastering force, which will now and then overcome even the most hopeful of patients, and more often their weaker fellows. To keep, for this reason, all patients in confinement, or even the most helpless of them, is to deprive them of the opportunity of acquiring that self-control which is of the utmost value to them. The trustees believe that the best results are to be had by an initial imposed control, to be graduated into self-control as rapidly and completely as the patient shows capacity for its development. That whatever of corrective discipline may be found advisable or necessary should be administered by the hospital itself, rather than by committing eloping patients, through application to the courts, to a penal institution, appears evident, for the reason that when the hospital becomes a possible doorway to a penitentiary, self-respecting relatives and friends of would-be patients will be reluctant to send them, and the patients themselves will be unwilling to go to such an institution. The trustees are fully alive to the importance of preventing elopements, and hope in the near future to effect substantial improvement in this direction.

Among the many embarrassments attending the administration of such a hospital, the above are mentioned as examples of the peculiar difficulties encountered, all of which require time and patient treatment for their appropriate solution. Meanwhile, even discomfort in the process of a slow development, or the best attainable in the hospital methods and work, must be regarded, not so much a symptom of weakness, as the growing pains of a new endeavor.

Entertainments of a varied character have been arranged as usual for the patients from November to April, and have been supplemented, likewise as usual, by others given by the patients themselves. A full list of these will be found on page 18. The library continues to be of increasing value, as shown by the following figures: in 1900, with a daily average of 221.46 patients, there was a circulation of 2,861 books; in 1901, with a daily average of 243.36 patients,

there was a circulation of 5,681 books; in 1902, with a daily average of 203.95 patients, there has been a circulation of 7,742 books. These figures do not include the books taken from the small book cases in the wards, but only those given out by the librarian, whose good work deserves appreciation. The trustees believe that in creating and fostering the love of reading they are providing the patients with a resource that will be helpful to them when they leave the hospital.

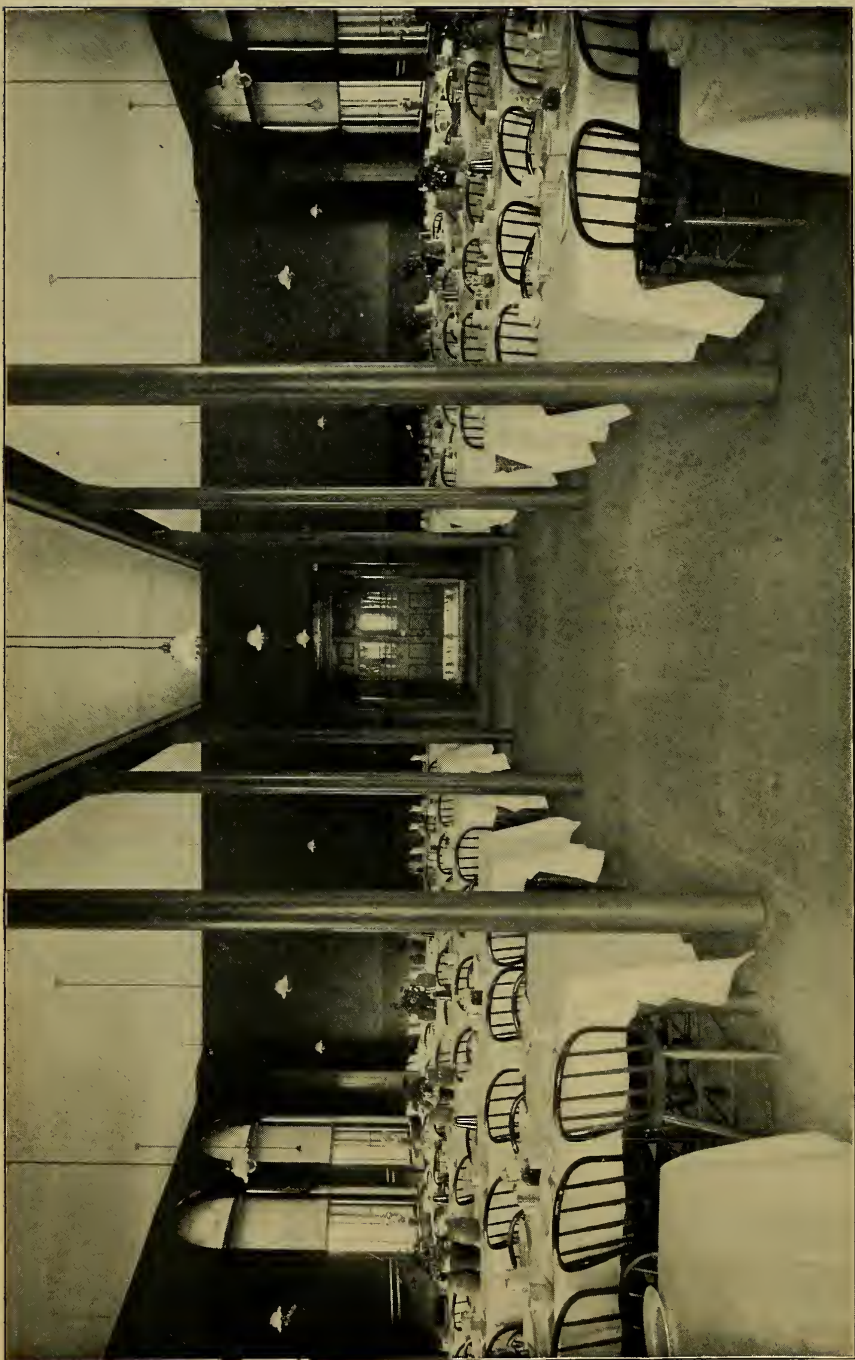
The trustees desire to express their thanks to Mrs. Kingsbury of South Walpole and Mrs. West of Norwood for their gifts of miscellaneous periodicals, and to Mrs. John C. Phillips of Boston for her subscription to nine magazines.

The trustees are pleased to report their approval of the recommendations made by the superintendent for the improvement of the hospital plant, and to express the hope that they will receive favorable consideration. They are as follows: the providing of a new recreation court, at a cost not exceeding \$1,000; a shed for sheltering farm machines and implements and for other purposes, at a cost not exceeding \$1,300; an electric generator of 50 kilowatt capacity, and an electric motor of 30 horse-power, at a cost not exceeding \$5,500.

Dr. J. G. Pinkham of Lynn resigned, Dec. 9, 1901, on account of the pressure of professional work, and Dr. S. G. Webber of Newton was appointed in his place. Dr. Webber qualified on December 27.

The Legislature near the close of the past session increased the number of the trustees to seven, in correspondence with the other State hospitals. The Governor appointed Mr. Henry E. Cobb of Newton and Mr. Elwyn G. Preston of Woburn to fill these offices. Mr. Cobb qualified on September 5 and Mr. Preston on September 2.

S. H. WOODBRIDGE.
 BENJ. H. HARTWELL.
 HENRY E. COBB.
 ELWYN G. PRESTON.
 JOHN T. G. NICHOLS.
 SAMUEL G. WEBBER.
 ANNA PHILLIPS WILLIAMS.



DINING HALL.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates.

There were 212 patients at the opening of the hospital year, Oct. 1, 1901, and 182 remained Sept. 30, 1902, — a decrease of 30. The number of admissions was 386, against 462 of the year previous, — a decrease of 76. The largest number under treatment at any time was 259, on February 4 and 5. The daily average was 203.95, against 243.36 last year, — a decrease of 39.41.

Notwithstanding the large decrease in the commitments and daily average, the full number, 200, for which the hospital was constructed, has been under treatment. Anything above 200 represents crowding, with all its attendant evils. That there has not been the same discomfort as was experienced last year is chiefly owing to a better discrimination in cases sent by the courts. To Boston is this largely due, through the excellent work of the institutions registration department, where a careful examination into the merits of each patient is made before application to the committing magistrate. The effect of this has been of great benefit to the hospital, and, I have no doubt, to the city of Boston as well. Similar steps are being taken by many other cities and large towns in the Commonwealth. This is a long step toward the proper carrying out of the statute establishing the hospital, and when it shall be strictly enforced, we shall be well advanced toward the solution of our perplexing problem.

The number of patients who violate the terms of their paroles of honor is still much too large. A desire to escape detention at the hospital will doubtless always exist in the minds of many patients until their recovery has been well

established. The object of paroling patients to have the liberty of the grounds is an essential part of the treatment; therein they learn self-control, an attribute which had been lost to them through the drink habit. Eloping patients set an example which is pernicious, infectious and disorganizing to the last degree, arousing, as it does, a spirit of discontent among the new and weaker cases who remain.

The weeding out of the undesirable and undeserving cases still remaining, which is now being actively brought about, will remove a dangerous element and reduce the number of escapes; but further steps are imperatively demanded, whereby a runaway shall be made to appreciate the gravity of his action.

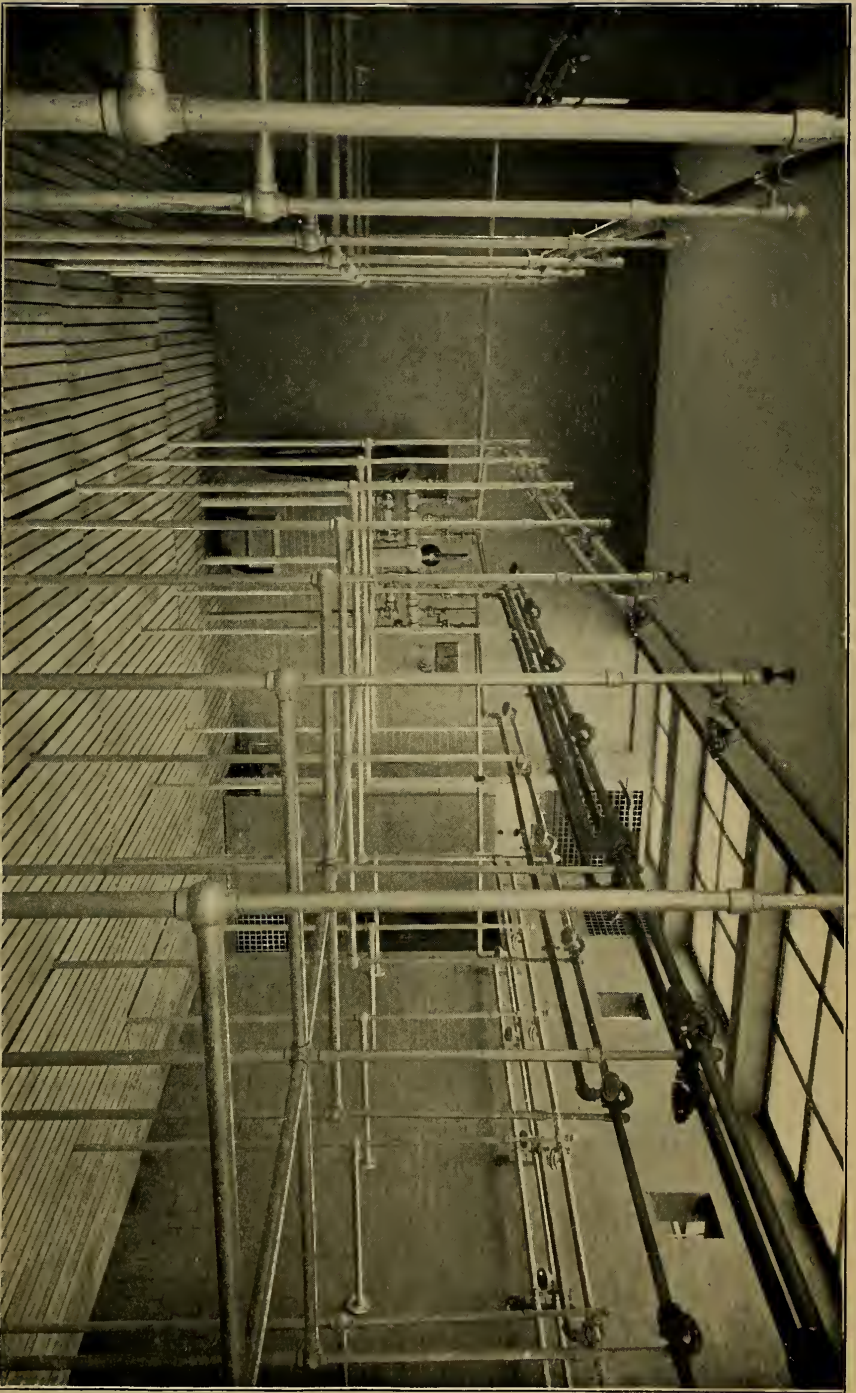
The following table shows the daily average of patients and the average weekly cost of maintenance since the opening of the hospital:—

YEAR.	Daily Average.	Cost per Week.	YEAR.	Daily Average.	Cost per Week.
1893, . . .	62.78	\$11 18	1898, . . .	164.58	\$5 63
1894, . . .	101.08	8 41	1899, . . .	177.25	5 30
1895, . . .	125.14	7 00	1900, . . .	221.46	4 69
1896, . . .	145.32	6 32	1901, . . .	243.36	4 53
1897, . . .	148.77	6 11	1902, . . .	203.95	4 60

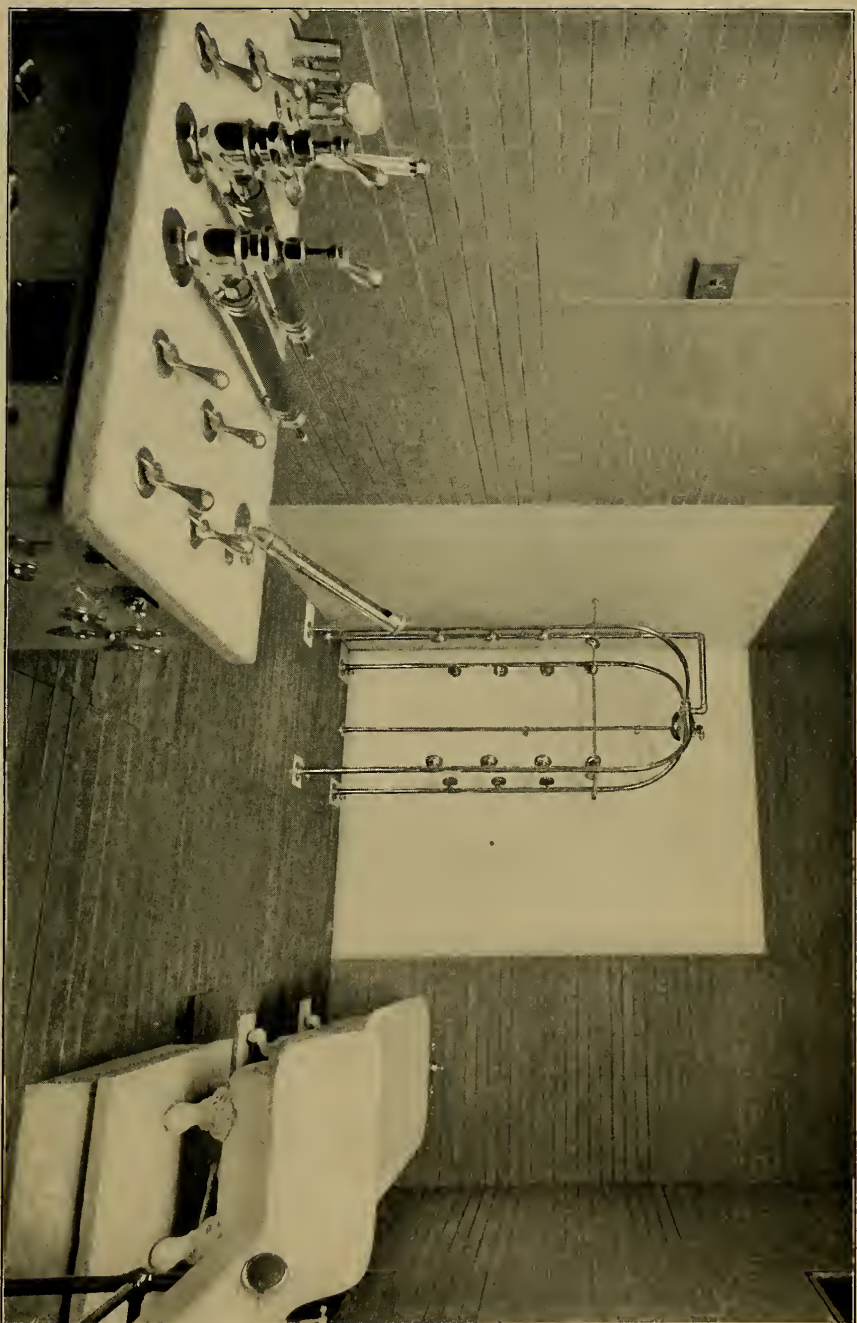
This requires some explanation, in order that due credit may be given us. Previous to this year, in common with other hospitals, we were permitted to spend money for extraordinary purposes, such as additional fixtures, furniture, cattle, extensions of small buildings, etc., as a result of demands from increase of patients, all of which the present year goes into the current expense account, and is counted in the cost of maintenance. Had the old conditions existed, the weekly cost would have been much lower. As this condition exists with all the State hospitals, it places us relatively on the same footing.



GYMNASIUM.



CLASS BATH ROOM IN GYMNASIUM.



DOUCHE ROOM, BARUCH SYSTEM.

TREATMENT OF CASES.

The same general course has been followed this year as last in the treatment of cases, viz., the administration of such medicines as are indicated in individual cases, regularly prescribed physical training, and baths to tone up weakened muscular tissue and sluggish mental action, while great reliance is placed upon employment. To this end, as stated in my report to you last year, the individual is studied, with a view to dispose of him to his best advantage and to meet his greatest needs. If he has a trade, and prefers it to other work, he is so employed as far as possible. The work of the entire institution, except that of officers and attendants, is done by patients, under the direction of heads of departments. Without doubt the best results are obtained from out-of-door occupation, and, so far as is possible, during the open season this part of the treatment is in force.

During the past years the number of hours patients are required to work has been increased from time to time, and in my opinion this should be increased still further to seven or eight hours even, for such patients as are physically able. Before a patient is well enough to be discharged, this can be done by many. This year, as last, a large part of the patients have been employed in general farm work, road making, excavating, grading, etc., with benefit to themselves and to the institution. Early in the season the broom shop was closed, and men not paroled, who had worked there, were assigned to tasks under the charge of an attendant who directs the labor and teaches those who require instruction.

NEEDS.

In my last annual report I mentioned the lack of room for proper classification; and I desire to again speak of this want, and of the demoralizing effect that the crowding together of new patients and returned runaways has upon the proper management of the hospital. New patients are, when admitted, generally quite amenable to the rules and requirements indispensable to the proper conduct of the hospital; but association with dissatisfied individuals, be-

fore they have opportunity to recover a part of their normal mental control, is apt to make them in turn uneasy and turbulent.

To avoid this, and thereby to increase our facilities for good work, I suggest that the first floor in ward A be used as a reception ward, and that another recreation court, similar to the one now in use, be constructed between wards A and C. The cost of such a court will be \$1,000, we to furnish the field stone for foundations, and do the excavating and hauling.

The natural increase of farm machines and implements, incident upon the enlarging of our farm industries, demands that more room be made to properly house them, as they have outgrown our storage capacity. A shed for such use is a necessity. A story and one-half building will meet the demand, to be constructed of wood, 30 by 72 feet; the lower floor for carts and wagons, a seed room and a woodshed, the upper floor to be used for general storage purposes. There has never been a house for storing firewood. Such a building, ready for use, we to do the necessary excavating and hauling and furnishing the foundation stone, will cost \$1,300.

In my report last year I recommended an appropriation for a motor, of 30 horse-power, to replace the engine in the laundry, now nearly worn out, and a direct-connected engine and generator to increase our electric plant. We have now one engine and two small dynamos, which are taxed to their full capacity. While an accident to one of the dynamos would leave us with half service, an accident to the engine would leave us completely without light or electric power. The engine and dynamos have been in constant use since the hospital was opened. I therefore renew my suggestion for an appropriation for a 30 horse-power motor and a direct-connected engine and generator of 50 kilowatt capacity. To purchase and properly install this additional plant will cost \$5,500.

I therefore recommend for your consideration that the Legislature be asked to appropriate as follows: \$1,000 for the construction of a recreation court, with a front wall of brick and rear fences of wood, with necessary gangways and



PRIVATE PATIENT'S ROOM.

gates; \$1,300 for a shed for storage of farm implements, wagons, etc., and wood; \$5,500 for a 30 horse-power motor and a direct-connected engine and dynamo of 50 kilowatt capacity for installing the same, and to enlarge the dynamo room; \$7,800 in all.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

With the exception of the month of August, a religious service for patients has been held each Sunday, conducted by clergymen from the parishes of Foxborough and neighboring towns. Although not compulsory, the attendance has been good. These services, with the music, both vocal and instrumental, which has been largely furnished by patients, have been greatly appreciated. Patients not attending are required to remain in their wards during the hour of service.

A weekly course of lectures, concerts, readings, etc., has been given the patients, beginning November 1 and continuing until March 25.

Sincere thanks are due those ladies and gentlemen, distinguished in the world of science and letters, who have given of their time to aid us. Several entertainments have been given by patients, whose praiseworthy achievements were heartily appreciated by their fellows.

LIBRARY.

The library, now numbering over 1,000 volumes, has been well patronized. Friends have contributed papers and magazines. We are indebted to Mrs. John C. Phillips of Boston for a continuation of her kindness in furnishing the patients each month with two copies of "Century," two of "Harper's," one each of "Scribner's," "Atlantic Monthly," "McClure," "Cosmopolitan" and "New England Magazine;" and to Mrs. Kingsbury of Walpole and Mrs. West of Norwood for magazines and scientific papers.

FARM.

I have no excuse to offer on account of the cold, wet season, as the results obtained have been better than at any time in the history of the hospital. About the same acre-

age has been ploughed and cultivated as last year, and the products, at a fair market valuation, show about \$1,800 increase over those of last year. The vegetables and other farm products used for subsistence of all kinds show that over \$1,000 has been saved, as compared with the year previous. I have good reason to think that next year will show a much better record. A list of products will be found on another page.

IN GENERAL.

The repairs necessary to bring the hospital into good condition and to so maintain it continue to be large. More than \$800 for lumber alone has been expended and the material used. The steam-heating apparatus in all the buildings was much out of repair, and was not giving satisfaction. The machines have been thoroughly overhauled and put in excellent condition, the large pipes carrying steam to the buildings uncovered and their boxes packed with mineral wool and supplied with new covers, the old ones having fallen in through decay. I confidently expect better results and a noticeable saving in coal consumption.

The old steam heater in the administration house became unsafe, as well as inadequate to meet the demand, and has been replaced by a new one.

Work in excavating, ditching, grading and road making has been carried on as opportunity offered, all tending toward the improvement and good appearance of the hospital property.

Mr. H. W. Poor has again, as in former years, looked up the records of the discharged within the year. It is gratifying to know the kindly spirit manifested toward the hospital by a large number of those interviewed.

In our application of the extension of the probation system, as suggested by the State Board of Insanity, the results have been highly satisfactory. A sufficient number of cases have been so discharged, with such excellent results as seem to warrant its continuance. Not more than 5 per cent. have so far relapsed as to require a return to the hospital. I am deeply indebted to Mr. F. G. Pettigrove, Superintendent of Prisons, for his courtesy and assistance in giving me letters

of introduction to probation officers in the State. The further extension of this system seems to me to be desirable.

The duties of the officers and employees of the hospital are very trying and exacting, and I desire to express my hearty appreciation of their efforts, and extend to them my thanks for their co-operation and aid.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. WOODBURY,

Superintendent.

FOXBOROUGH, MASS., Oct. 27, 1902.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN AT THE HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

Nov. 1, 1901, lecture, by Mr. D. O. S. Lowell: "The Eternal City (Rome)" (illustrated).

Nov. 7, 1901, lecture, by Rev. Edward Everett Hale: "The Early History of New England" (illustrated).

Nov. 13, 1901, musical entertainment, by Mr. Herbert Harroun, tenor.

Nov. 20, 1901, lecture, by Mr. Clarence M. Seymour: "A Trip to Brazil."

Nov. 25, 1901, lecture, by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd: "The Philippines" (illustrated).

Dec. 4, 1901, lecture, by Prof. Alfred E. Burton: "The Total Eclipse of the Sun at Sumatra" (illustrated).

Dec. 11, 1901, character sketches, by Myra Churchill Holmes, impersonator.

Dec. 18, 1901, lecture, by Mr. William J. H. Nourse: "Personal Experiences during the Expedition to the Relief of General Gordon at Khartum" (illustrated).

Dec. 27, 1901, lecture, by Mr. G. H. Wright: "A Trip to Arizona and the West."

Jan. 2, 1902, lecture, by Prof. Dana P. Bartlett: "The Yellowstone Park" (illustrated).

Jan. 3, 1902, variety entertainment, by the patients.

Jan. 8, 1902, musical entertainment; Mr. Custer, violinist; Mr. Waters, cornetist; and Mr. Munier, pianist.

Jan. 16, 1902, lecture, by Mr. Arthur T. Hopkins: "Banana Land" (illustrated).

Jan. 21, 1902, address, by Rev. Fr. Field: "John Howard and his Prison Work."

Jan. 22, 1902, musical entertainment, by Mr. Norville W. Lewis, baritone.

Jan. 28, 1902, musical entertainment, by Miss Katherine Ricker, contralto, and Miss Mabel Adams Bennett, accompanist.

Feb. 3, 1902, informal talk upon "Personal Incidents in the South and West," by Col. John Beech.

Feb. 7, 1902, entertainment, by Mr. Thomas J. Troy: "A Little of Everything."

Feb. 13, 1902, musical entertainment, by Mr. Richardson, vocalist, and Mrs. Richardson, accompanist and piano soloist.

Feb. 19, 1902, lecture, by Prof. Arthur A. Noyes: "A Trip to Japan in 1901" (illustrated).

Feb. 21, 1902, variety entertainment, by the patients.

Feb. 27, 1902, reading, by Mr. Charles Williams: "Scenes from 'The Crisis.'"

March 6, 1902, lecture, by Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth: "Over the Andes, or New South America."

March 13, 1902, musical entertainment, by Mr. Walter S. Knowles, tenor.

March 14, 1902, variety entertainment, by the patients.

March 18, 1902, musical entertainment, by Mr. Edward Brigham, basso.

March 25, 1902, readings, by Mrs. Erving Winslow.

April 19, 1902, variety entertainment, by the patients.

May 5, 1902, variety entertainment, by the patients.

May 29, 1902, variety entertainment, by the patients.

FARM PRODUCE.

1902.

365 bunches asparagus,	\$36 50
325 barrels apples,	568 75
28,712 pounds green barley and oats,	86 13
14 bushels beans (shelled),	21 00
71 bushels beans (string),	71 00
30 bushels beans yellow-eye (dry),	90 00
200 bushels beet greens,	100 00
208 bushels beets,	156 00
800 heads cabbage (summer),	80 00
7,500 heads cabbage (winter),	375 00
73 bushels carrots,	36 50
19,350 ears corn (sweet),	193 50
618 bushels corn (in ear, dry),	247 20
92,518 pounds corn fodder (green),	277 50
50 heads cauliflower,	8 33
6,293 cucumbers,	125 86
26,970 pounds clover (green),	80 91
32 boxes currants,	4 00
58 bushels dandelions,	58 00
80 tons ensilage,	400 00
329 pounds grapes,	16 45
36,945 pounds grass (fodder),	110 83
70 boxes gooseberries,	8 75
20,530 pounds hay,	174 50
9,780 pounds Hungarian (green),	29 34
1,606 heads lettuce,	32 12
625 bushels mangel-wurzels,	312 50
2,300 melons,	115 00
5,965 pounds millet (green),	17 89
324 bushels onions,	240 00
42 bushels parsnips,	31 50
910 pounds pumpkins,	9 10

49 bushels peas,	\$73 50
5 bushels peppers,	5 00
1,031 bushels potatoes (table),	721 70
142 bushels potatoes (small),	42 60
1,050 bunches radishes,	31 50
85 boxes raspberries,	10 63
1,235 pounds rhubarb,	24 70
4,275 pounds rowen,	34 20
2,060 pounds rye straw,	20 00
18,020 pounds rye fodder,	54 06
6 bushels rye,	4 20
8 bushels salsify,	8 00
12 bushels spinach,	6 00
2,575 pounds squash (summer),	25 75
2,830 pounds squash (winter),	28 30
1,254 boxes strawberries,	156 75
364 bushels tomatoes,	182 00
6 bushels tomatoes (strawberry),	6 00
226 bushels turnips,	113 00
1,059 pounds beef,	119 13
4,553 pounds pork,	512 21
338 pounds poultry,	50 70
176 pounds veal,	10 56
1,315 dozen eggs,	315 60
80,218 quarts milk,	3,208 72
Total,	<hr/> \$9,878 97

LIST OF PERSONS REGULARLY EMPLOYED

SEPT. 30, 1902.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$2,500 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,000 00
Junior assistant physician (per annum),	600 00
Secretary and treasurer (per annum),	600 00*
Gymnasium instructor (per annum),	2,000 00*
Engineer (per annum),	900 00
Assistant engineer (per annum),	720 00
Stenographer (per month),	30 00
Cooks (per month),	\$18 00 to 40 00
Carpenter (per month),	30 00
Fireman (per month),	35 00
Dining room woman (per month),	35 00
Maid (per month),	16 00
Laundrymen (per month),	\$15 00 to 30 00
Head farmer (per month),	32 50
Farm hands (per month),	\$20 00 to 27 50
Butcher (per month),	22 50
Storeman (per month),	20 00
Houseman, (per month),	15 00
Librarian (per month),	5 00
Supervisor (per month),	45 00
Attendants (average number, 11, per month),	\$22 50 to 30 00

* Without board or lodging.

*Physical Records of 124 Patients who attended the Regular Classes
for Physical Training during their Presence in the Hospital.*

OCCUPATION.	Age.	Register Number of Patient.	WEIGHT (IN KILOGRAMS).		LUNG CAPACITY (IN LITERS).		STRENGTH (IN KILOGRAMS).	
			When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.
Lawyer, . . .	50	1674	60.33	-4.54	3.850	.500	534	15
Sailing master, .	68	2292	63.96	4.99	2.900	.000	484	138
Plumber, . . .	29	2293	57.61	1.13	3.175	.225	514	105
Machinist, . . .	46	2295	60.33	-0.23	3.175	-.075	518	39
Carpet layer, . .	57	2297	58.97	0.57	3.250	.300	483	218
Mule spinner, . .	46	2298	58.97	1.70	3.400	.100	562	193
Rope maker, . . .	32	2265	63.05	-1.25	3.200	.700	575	89
Clerk,	46	2334	61.69	-2.27	3.125	.100	560	-1
Machinist, . . .	42	2304	53.98	-1.93	2.600	1.200	420	203
Salesman, . . .	26	2216	67.59	1.70	4.600	.425	501	146
Motorman, . . .	36	2308	60.78	7.37	3.125	.325	485	219
Salesman, . . .	37	2316	56.25	2.49	4.825	.200	513	85
Weaver,	46	2317	64.86	3.06	2.950	.625	549	93
Engineer, . . .	41	2319	63.05	-0.45	4.025	.275	595	48
Meat cutter, . . .	33	2326	70.31	-1.59	3.250	.600	605	137
Clerk,	36	1728	75.52	2.49	4.175	.025	602	94
Hostler,	45	1730	62.94	-1.25	3.500	-.100	489	112
Carpenter, . . .	43	2320	68.95	2.49	4.200	.050	623	58
Moulder,	38	2329	63.96	6.80	3.050	.000	447	152
Gold beater, . . .	25	2333	63.05	-3.52	4.150	.200	570	52
Instrument maker, .	33	2339	53.98	1.36	3.350	.050	478	32
Foundryman, . . .	30	2340	54.89	-0.11	3.450	.150	487	118
Salesman,	40	1885	75.75	-3.06	3.100	.925	577	-9
Cabinet maker, . .	50	2007	75.98	5.67	3.550	.000	627	131
Core maker, . . .	34	2341	60.78	7.03	3.300	.100	578	95
Bricklayer, . . .	63	2342	49.44	-2.95	2.600	-.050	374	42
Expressman, . . .	38	2343	56.70	5.44	2.550	.750	385	240
Barber,	56	1743	54.77	1.25	2.975	.125	417	11
Longshoreman, . .	46	1775	73.60	-1.70	3.600	.550	538	94
Journalist, . . .	53	2383	69.17	-2.04	5.125	.225	592	88
Waiter,	38	2347	55.79	4.08	2.600	1.050	405	190
Laborer,	38	1886	58.06	5.90	3.450	-.150	569	56
Waiter,	42	1758	73.03	-6.69	3.350	.175	462	79

Physical Records, etc. — Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Age.	Register Number of Patient.	WEIGHT (IN KILOGRAMS).		LUNG CAPACITY (IN LITERS).		STRENGTH (IN KILOGRAMS).	
			When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.
Engineer, . . .	46	2349	72.12	—1.02	2.900	.175	548	40
Teamster, . . .	27	2350	68.04	2.49	3.600	.250	660	41
Salesman, . . .	40	2268	62.14	2.04	2.400	1.150	464	146
Clerk, . . .	53	1760	51.94	.00	2.400	.300	330	146
Milkman, . . .	26	2356	52.28	—1.02	3.275	.275	432	79
Butcher, . . .	32	2358	76.20	4.54	4.325	.575	608	8
Clerk, . . .	26	2291	47.63	4.31	3.350	.000	477	140
Paper broker, . . .	27	1904	72.58	—2.04	4.025	.475	406	99
Clerk, . . .	44	2370	55.79	6.80	3.975	.125	432	75
Laborer, . . .	32	2379	61.24	4.31	4.100	.075	490	120
Longshoreman, . . .	47	1790	76.20	—9.64	3.500	.600	471	235
Printer, . . .	51	1800	62.60	—9.30	2.700	.150	358	131
Moulder, . . .	31	1803	78.93	0.23	4.000	.675	408	383
Oil finisher, . . .	47	1820	63.50	—1.70	2.700	.250	371	25
Carriage painter, . . .	57	2386	51.94	—0.68	2.900	.075	422	18
Florist, . . .	27	2367	74.84	—1.70	3.550	.025	614	107
Druggist, . . .	44	2277	66.68	—2.72	3.250	.400	574	53
Telegrapher, . . .	30	2385	56.01	2.49	3.450	.150	391	150
Glazier, . . .	32	2380	72.12	—1.59	4.025	.775	518	93
Carpenter, . . .	60	2104	63.50	9.64	2.700	.425	485	74
Photographer, . . .	30	2394	70.76	—0.91	3.275	.275	466	117
Machinist, . . .	46	2396	64.64	3.18	4.800	.100	672	113
Baker, . . .	33	2402	46.04	4.65	3.000	.100	497	108
Teamster, . . .	38	2429	51.71	6.24	3.425	.100	489	90
Barber, . . .	45	2404	85.05	5.10	3.250	.350	582	73
Coachman, . . .	32	2408	55.11	3.86	3.775	.600	584	176
Weaver, . . .	32	2285	57.61	1.59	3.000	.200	387	188
Clerk, . . .	29	1804	59.88	—1.47	3.000	.400	465	215
Clerk, . . .	38	2440	61.46	1.59	2.800	.700	492	123
Laborer, . . .	28	2420	53.52	2.72	3.000	.350	601	109
Metal smith, . . .	69	2424	62.60	0.68	2.700	.450	449	35
Horseshoer, . . .	43	2423	105.69	—10.89	3.175	.475	619	110
Barber, . . .	41	2336	66.23	—0.34	3.350	.250	533	95
Watch maker, . . .	54	2418	61.69	—7.94	2.900	.500	358	54

Physical Records, etc. — Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Age.	Register Number of Patient.	WEIGHT (IN KILOGRAMS).		LUNG CAPACITY (IN LITERS).		STRENGTH (IN KILOGRAMS).	
			When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.
Teamster, . . .	30	2451	59.42	6.80	3.650	.100	552	107
Laborer, . . .	42	2433	61.92	5.90	3.500	.150	549	79
Printer, . . .	33	2205	63.96	—0.68	4.000	.400	515	36
Spring maker, .	28	2372	61.69	2.38	4.325	—0.050	665	56
Longshoreman, .	35	2438	83.92	6.35	4.100	.150	617	39
Carpenter, . . .	30	2441	61.46	5.10	3.625	.625	563	113
Carpenter, . . .	47	2442	64.86	—1.47	3.650	.475	563	73
Laborer, . . .	28	2244	65.32	1.81	3.300	.625	505	226
Insurance agent, .	31	2449	57.61	2.84	4.100	.325	570	106
Agent, . . .	46	2450	55.34	3.52	3.200	.000	171	106
Teamster, . . .	41	2190	73.48	6.92	4.500	.100	608	124
Jeweller, . . .	44	2459	67.13	2.84	4.050	.275	565	13
Carpenter, . . .	38	2460	55.79	9.19	3.900	.100	724	45
Moulder, . . .	47	2461	61.24	3.29	3.550	.550	689	—93
Plumber, . . .	26	2463	69.41	4.31	4.000	.200	635	173
Bookkeeper, . . .	37	2401	57.15	3.97	4.025	.175	545	85
Moulder, . . .	34	2465	57.15	5.78	3.150	.450	560	82
Bookkeeper, . . .	40	2194	57.95	—1.81	4.400	.250	436	77
Shoe finisher, .	51	2467	61.92	1.70	3.750	.300	587	34
Clerk, . . .	29	2472	79.15	6.69	5.150	.550	588	250
Insurance agent, .	43	2469	64.41	—7.03	3.700	.300	500	4
Upholsterer, . .	48	1874	56.25	2.84	2.350	.700	388	70
Clerk, . . .	31	1883	52.28	—0.45	1.760	.175	566	124
Clerk, . . .	22	2468	57.61	3.97	3.450	.725	472	174
Currier, . . .	50	2474	61.24	—0.45	2.500	.200	324	188
Laborer, . . .	37	2476	42.87	.00	1.625	.125	356	—34
Laborer, . . .	45	2053	68.61	2.84	2.450	.300	539	17
Plumber, . . .	34	2282	54.43	4.31	3.200	.275	502	110
Clerk, . . .	45	2480	51.71	—0.68	2.925	.275	447	72
Porter, . . .	40	2305	109.32	—8.16	2.600	.300	356	131
Machinist, . . .	50	2132	64.18	6.35	3.175	.250	440	70
Salesman, . . .	28	2485	68.49	3.63	4.300	.200	676	30
Telegrapher, . .	34	2492	58.97	5.10	4.000	—200	414	57
Teamster, . . .	29	1916	55.57	2.04	1.500	1.375	451	30

Physical Records, etc. — Concluded.

OCCUPATION.	Age.	Register Number of Patient.	WEIGHT (IN KILOGRAMS).		LUNG CAPACITY (IN LITERS).		STRENGTH (IN KILOGRAMS).	
			When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.
Teamster, . . .	37	2018	68.95	7.48	3.100	.250	675	47
Ship carpenter, . .	52	2497	63.28	5.67	3.000	.600	535	171
Salesman, . . .	39	2496	60.33	-1.59	3.200	.425	604	52
Machinist, . . .	33	2499	70.31	-5.67	4.975	.300	409	160
Hack driver, . . .	37	2503	58.97	1.13	3.900	.450	603	41
Laborer, . . .	29	2514	61.69	3.29	3.850	.425	557	82
Press feeder, . . .	44	2516	66.23	-4.20	3.100	.675	367	184
Fish smoker, . . .	28	2517	65.77	-3.06	3.650	.050	533	122
Laborer, . . .	38	2520	70.76	.00	3.300	.050	502	154
Stable man, . . .	49	2296	58.97	-3.74	3.200	.150	504	-18
Barber, . . .	57	1945	51.82	-0.68	3.350	.300	441	75
Shoemaker, . . .	44	2522	56.25	-1.47	2.925	.225	405	143
Waiter, . . .	31	1938	90.49	-6.92	4.175	.400	755	85
Painter, . . .	50	2531	83.92	-1.13	3.500	.150	534	162
Architect, . . .	47	2583	80.74	-1.47	3.800	.200	629	78
Laborer, . . .	30	2535	64.86	5.90	3.800	.350	541	127
Piano tuner, . . .	37	2259	59.42	0.23	4.200	.125	531	77
Printer, . . .	42	2484	57.61	2.84	3.700	.100	561	57
Clothing trimmer, .	32	2552	57.04	-0.45	3.975	.225	534	117
Painter, . . .	47	2568	61.24	1.02	3.775	.250	567	85
Shoemaker, . . .	40	2608	60.78	-5.33	3.525	.225	396	165
Meat cutter, . . .	35	2663	70.76	-0.34	4.400	.100	625	27
Salesman, . . .	49	2681	83.01	-5.56	3.250	.350	368	78

Averages of the 124 Preceding Records.

	When admitted.	When discharged.	Increase.
Age (years),	39.677	-	-
Weight (kilograms),	63.882	64.859	.977
Lung capacity (liters),	3.443	3.753	.310
Total strength (kilograms),	512.782	610.976	98.194

ERNST HERMANN,
Physical Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO MANIACS AND
INEBRIATES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1902.

ASSETS SEPT. 30, 1902.

Real estate : —

Cultivated land, 74 acres,	\$14,500 00	
Woodland, 21 acres,	500 00	
Pasturage, 11 acres,	1,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$16,000 00

Buildings : —

Administration building and barn,	\$9,000 00	
Small farm house,	500 00	
Superintendent's house,	5,500 00	
Three cottages, dining-room building, boiler and laundry house,	115,000 00	
Workshop,	2,500 00	
Piggery,	2,000 00	
Gymnasium and chapel,	20,000 00	
Broomshop,	9,600 00	
		<hr/>
		164,100 00

Personal estate : —

Live stock on the farm,	\$5,353 50	
Produce of the farm on hand,	3,594 72	
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,722 50	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	1,363 23	
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	6,056 21	
Other furniture in inmates' department,	5,391 09	
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	3,435 96	
Ready-made clothing,	1,226 19	
Dry goods,	242 32	
Provisions and groceries,	1,364 72	
Drugs and medicines,	825 00	
		<hr/>

Amounts carried forward, \$31,575 44 \$180,100 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$31,575 44	\$180,100 00
Fuel,	175 00	
Library,	689 30	
Other supplies undistributed,	2,034 42	
	<hr/>	34,474 16*
		<hr/>
		\$214,574 16
EXPENDITURES.		
Salaries, wages and labor,		\$18,202 67
Food: —		
Butter,	\$1,055 91	
Beans,	445 88	
Bread and crackers,	177 92	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	111 73	
Cheese,	93 85	
Eggs,	354 16	
Flour,	1,627 00	
Fish,	788 41	
Fruit,	329 08	
Meats,	3,019 40	
Molasses,	258 45	
Sugar,	439 78	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	429 22	
Vegetables,	248 49	
Sundries,	580 54	
	<hr/>	9,959 82
Clothing and clothing material: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$301 18	
Clothing,	379 88	
Dry goods for clothing, and small wares,	78 34	
Hats and caps,	2 00	
Leather and shoe findings,	65 81	
	<hr/>	827 21
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$230 21	
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	38 53	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	105 50	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	132 84	
Furniture and upholstery,	137 34	
Kitchen furnishings,	102 57	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	7 50	
Sundries,	85 86	
	<hr/>	840 35
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$29,830 05

* The value of "personal estate" is larger by \$238.44 than it was on the 30th of September, 1901.

Amount brought forward, \$29,830 05

Heat, light and power : —

Coal,	\$1,785 01
Wood,	20 00
Electricity,	76 36
Oil,	146 89
Sundries,	72 48

2,100 74

Repairs and improvements : —

Bricks,	\$66 00
Cement, lime and plaster,	77 09
Doors, sashes, etc.,	51 30
Electrical work and supplies,	275 08
Hardware,	550 59
Lumber,	824 05
Machinery, etc,	314 23
Paints, oils, glass, etc.,	445 89
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	646 86
Roofing and materials,	3 22
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll),	134 26
Sundries,	108 49

3,497 06

Farm, stable and grounds : —

Blacksmith and supplies,	\$178 04
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	399 10
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	774 03
Hay, grain, etc.,	2,554 22
Harness and repairs,	165 10
Horses,	175 00
Other live stock,	9 00
Labor (not on pay roll),	12 83
Rent,	75 00
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	193 62
Sundries,	191 83

4,727 77

Miscellaneous : —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$170 68
Chapel services and entertainments,	878 29
Freight, expressage and transportation,	861 10
Gratuities,	400 83
Hose, etc.,	146 00
Ice,	199 81
Labor (not on pay roll),	68 56
Medicines and hospital supplies,	628 46
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	80 00
Gymnasium supplies,	19 30
Postage,	324 80

Amounts carried forward, \$3,777 83 \$40,155 62

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$3,777 83	\$40,155 62
Printing and printing supplies,	85 55	
Return of runaways,	1,541 43	
Soap and laundry supplies,	425 58	
Stationery and office supplies,	373 31	
School books and school supplies,	15 95	
Travel and expenses (officials),	615 85	
Telephone and telegraph,	248 46	
Tobacco,	203 20	
Water,	1,000 00	
Sundries,	562 55	
		8,849 71
Industries,		2,948 53
Total,		\$51,953 86

CASH ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To cash on hand Oct. 1, 1901,		\$7,825 00
Received from Commonwealth for support of patients,	\$8,151 95	
Received from cities and towns for support of patients,	20,791 70	
Received from individuals for support of patients,	1,289 32	
Received for sale of farm products,	138 06	
Received from sale of brooms,	6,775 83	
Received from all other sources except appropriations,	192 52	
		37,339 38
Received from appropriation for current expenses, 1901,	\$2,537 81	
Received from appropriation for current expenses, 1902,	32,956 33	
		35,494 14
Total cash applicable to current expenses,		\$80,658 52

Cr.

By paid on account of current expenses,	\$53,003 05*	
By paid on account of industries,	1,284 22	
		\$54,287 27
By paid State Treasurer,	13,237 96	
		67,525 23
Balance Sept. 30, 1902,		\$13,133 29

* The cash payments for current expenses are larger than the reported "expenditures." This is due to the fact that the "expenditures" cover the purchases for the year, while the "cash payments" include the October bills of the previous year (\$7,727.21), and do not include the bills of October, 1902 (\$5,393.80), unpaid Sept. 30, 1902.

The sum of \$3,100 has also been received from the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, to pay for the construction of a workshop and for an addition to the piggery, from an appropriation authorized by chapter 61 of the Resolves of 1901, and the same has been paid for said work.

WARREN F. SPALDING,

Treasurer.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

GENERAL STATISTICS.

General Statistics for the Year.

Persons in hospital Oct. 1, 1901,	212
Admissions within the year,	386
By commitment,	315
By return from leave of absence of previous years,	44
By return from elopement of previous years,	24
By return from visit of previous years,	3
<hr/>	
Whole number of cases within the year,	598
Final discharges within the year,	154
By death while in the house,	3
By death while on leave of absence,	1
As insane,	5
By time limit while in the house,	39
By time limit while on leave of absence,	17
By time limit while on elopement,	7
By time limit while on visit,	1
As not to be benefited by further treatment while in house,	74
As not to be benefited by further treatment while on elopement,	2
As not to be benefited by further treatment while on visit,	1
To State Board of Insanity (non-residents),	3
By recommitment,	1
Patients absent, not finally discharged,	262
On leave of absence,	135
On elopement,	113
On visit,	14
Patients remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1902,	182
Supported as State patients,	89
Supported as town patients,	87
Supported as private patients,	6
Number of different persons within the year,	588
Persons committed,	315
Daily average number of patients,	203.95 +

[illegible]

Received on First and Subsequent Commitment.

First commitment,	256
Second commitment,	41
Third commitment,	16
Fourth commitment,	1
Sixth commitment,	1
Total of cases,	315
Total of persons,	315

Ages at First Attack, Admission and Death.

AGES.	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At Time of Death.
Less than 15 years,	9	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	98	3	—
20 to 25 years,	117	7	—
25 to 30 years,	42	38	—
30 to 35 years,	27	48	—
35 to 40 years,	17	46	—
40 to 50 years,	5	109	1
50 to 60 years,	—	42	1
60 to 70 years,	—	19	1
70 to 80 years,	—	2	—
80 to 90 years,	—	1	—
Total of persons,	315	315	3
Average ages,	22	41	55

Nativity and Parentage of Persons committed.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Canada,	8	8	9
Connecticut,	3	—	2
District of Columbia,	1	—	—
England,	18	26	24
Finland,	1	1	1
France,	—	2	1
Germany,	2	3	2
Ireland,	27	144	142
Maine,	13	17	18
Maryland,	1	2	1
Massachusetts,	192	57	66
New Brunswick,	1	1	4
Newfoundland,	1	2	4
New Hampshire,	11	15	11
New Jersey,	—	1	—
New York,	12	7	5
Nova Scotia,	6	9	7
Pennsylvania,	1	—	—
Prince Edward Island,	—	2	1
Rhode Island,	4	—	1
Scotland,	4	5	6
South Carolina,	—	1	—
Spain,	—	1	—
Sweden,	2	2	2
Tennessee,	—	1	—
Vermont,	5	6	5
Virginia,	1	—	1
Wales,	—	1	—
West Indies,	1	1	2
Totals,	315	315	315

Residence of Persons committed.

Suffolk County,	143
Essex County,	58
Bristol County,	39
Middlesex County,	30
Worcester County,	30
Norfolk County,	7
Plymouth County,	4
Berkshire County,	2
Franklin County,	1
Hampshire County,	1
Total,	315
Cities or large towns,	296
Country districts,	19

Civil Condition of Persons committed.

NUMBER OF THE COMMITMENT.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Totals.
First,	128	100	22	6	256
Second,	23	14	4	—	41
Third,	10	1	5	—	16
Fourth,	1	—	—	—	1
Sixth,	1	—	—	—	1
Total of cases, . . .	163	115	31	6	315
Total of persons, . .	163	115	31	6	315

Occupation of Persons committed.

Accountants,	2	Gardener,	1
Advertising agents,	3	Gasfitter,	1
Architect,	1	Grocers,	4
Assessor,	1	Hack drivers,	3
Bakers,	3	Hatter,	1
Barbers,	8	Horse dealer,	1
Bartenders,	3	Hostlers,	5
Binder,	1	Hotel clerk,	1
Blacksmith,	1	Icemen,	2
Boarding-house keeper,	1	Insurance agents,	2
Book finisher,	1	Jeweller,	1
Bookkeepers,	3	Laborers,	42
Broker,	1	Lasters,	2
Carpenters,	6	Lawyers,	3
Chiropodist,	1	Loom fixer,	1
Circus performer,	1	Machinists,	9
Clerks,	21	Masons,	2
Clothing cutters,	2	Meat cutters,	2
Coachmen,	2	Messenger,	1
Contractor,	1	Metal workers,	2
Cooks,	2	Milkman,	1
Cooper,	1	Mill operatives,	5
Coppersmith,	1	Moulders,	2
Dentist,	1	Musician,	1
Dry goods man,	1	Newsdealer,	1
Druggists,	3	No occupation,	8
Dyer,	1	Osteopath,	1
Electricians,	2	Painters,	18
Engineer,	1	Paper hanger,	1
Etcher,	1	Pedler,	1
Expressman,	1	Photographer,	1
Farmers,	3	Physicians,	2
Fishermen,	3	Piano polisher,	1
Freight handler,	1	Piano tuner,	1
Fruit dealer,	1	Piano worker,	1
Furniture finisher,	1	Plumbers,	4

Occupation of Persons committed — Concluded.

Policeman,	1	Stereotyper,	1
Porter,	1	Stokers,	2
Press feeder,	1	Stone cutters,	2
Printers,	3	Student,	1
Produce dealers,	2	Tailors,	5
Quarryman,	1	Tanners,	4
Railroad men,	2	Teamsters,	9
Real estate agent,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Reporters,	3	Tinsmith,	1
Restaurant keeper,	1	Undertakers,	2
Rigger,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Roofers,	3	Veterinary surgeons,	2
Salesmen,	12	Waiters,	3
Sea captains,	2	Wireman,	1
Ship carpenter,	1	Wire worker,	1
Shipper,	1	Wood dealer,	1
Shoemakers,	19		
Stenographer,	1	Total,	315

Relation to Hospitals of Persons committed.

Never before in any hospital,	246
Former inmates of this hospital only,	54
Former inmates of other hospitals only,	10
Former inmates of this and other hospitals,	5
Total,	315

Causes of Death.

Acute cerebral œdema and chronic alcoholism,	1
Acute cerebral œdema and acute alcoholic mania,	1
Acute pulmonary œdema and failure of cardiac compensation,	1
Total,	3

Showing the Number of Persons discharged from Treatment during the Year beginning March 6, 1901, and ending March 6, 1902, also their Apparent Habits after July 21, 1902.

	Totals.	Percentages.
Wholly abstinent,	75	22.45+
Improved or drinking less,	64	19.16+
Unimproved or drinking as before,	148	44.31+
Could not be found,	39	11.67+
Died after leaving the hospital,	8	2.39+
Total,	334	100.00

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

LAWS RELATING TO THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES.

[FROM REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 87.]

SECTION 17. The land now held and which may hereafter be held by the trustees of any state insane hospital or of the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates in trust for the commonwealth, for the use of the hospital of which they are trustees, shall not be taken for a street, highway or railroad, without leave of the general court specially obtained.

Lands of hospitals not to be taken for streets.
1862, 223, § 2.
P. S. 87, § 3.
1889, 414, § 2.

SECTION 22. The board of trustees of the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates shall consist of five* persons, one of whom shall annually, before the first Monday in July, be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of five years from said day. Any trustee may be removed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for sufficient cause, which shall be stated in the order for removal.

Trustees of dipsomaniac hospital.
1889, 414, § 1.
136 Mass. 578.

SECTION 23. The trustees of each hospital shall be a corporation for the purpose of taking and holding, to them and their successors, in trust for the commonwealth, any grant or devise of land, and any gift or bequest of money or other personal property, made for the use of the hospital of which they are trustees, and for the purpose of preserving and investing the proceeds thereof in notes or bonds secured by good and sufficient mortgages or other securities, with all the powers necessary to carry said purposes into effect.

Trustees a corporation.
1832, 163, § 9.
1834, 150, § 10.
R. S. 48, § 4.
1842, 96.
G. S. 73, § 2.
P. S. 87, § 5.
1854, 322, § 4.
1889, 414, § 3.
1892, 425, § 4.
1895, 488, § 3.

SECTION 26. The trustees of each hospital shall have charge of the general interests of their respective institutions, and shall see that their affairs are conducted according to law and to the by-laws and regulations established by them. They shall receive no compensation, but they

Trustees, powers and duties.
1832, 163, §§ 1, 8.
1834, 150, §§ 1, 4.
R. S. 48, § 2.
G. S. 73, § 3.
1879, 291, § 7.

* The number is increased to seven by chapter 542, Acts of 1902. See p. xiii.

P. S. 79, § 3;
87, § 6.
1884, 322, § 5.

Trustees to
make by-
laws, etc.
1832, 163, § 1.
1834, 150, § 1.
R. S. 48, § 3.
G. S. 73, § 4.
1864, 288, § 13.
P. S. 87, § 7.
1884, 116; 322,
§§ 5, 6.
1889, 414, § 5.
1890, 378, § 3.
1892, 425, § 4.
1895, 483, §§ 4, 6.

Annual inven-
tory.
1859, 177, § 2.
G. S. 5, § 11.
P. S. 79, § 7.
1898, 433, § 7.

Visitation of
hospitals, an-
nual meeting,
reports.
1832, 163, § 2.
1834, 150, § 2.
R. S. 48, § 5.
1852, 269, § 1.
1853, 318, § 1.
1856, 247, § 2.
1857, 40, § 1.
1858, 12.
1859, 177, § 2.
G. S. 73, § 6.
P. S. 87, § 9.
1884, 322, § 5.
1887, 170.
1889, 414, § 18.
1892, 425, § 4.
1895, 483, § 6.

shall be reimbursed all expenses incurred in the perform-
ance of their official duties.

1892, 425, § 4.

1893, 256.

1889, 414, §§ 5, 15.

1895, 483, § 7.

SECTION 27. They shall appoint a superintendent who shall be a physician and constantly reside at the hospital, assistant physicians, . . . and a treasurer who shall give bond for the faithful performance of his duties; shall appoint, or make provision in the by-laws for appointing, such officers as in their opinion may be necessary for conducting efficiently and economically the business of the institution; and shall determine, subject to the approval of the governor and council, the salaries of all the officers. All their appointments shall be made in such manner, with such restrictions and for such terms, as the by-laws may prescribe. . . . The trustees shall also establish by-laws and regulations, with suitable penalties, for the government of the institutions, and shall provide for a monthly inspection and trial of the fire apparatus belonging to the institutions and for a proper organization and monthly drill of the officers and employees in its use.

SECTION 28. The trustees of the several state institutions under the supervision of the state board of insanity shall annually, on the thirtieth day of September, cause to be made and sent to the board an accurate inventory of the stock and supplies on hand and the amount and value thereof at said institutions, as prescribed by section seven of chapter eighty-four.*

SECTION 29. There shall be thorough visitations of each hospital by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole board semi-annually, at each of which a written account of the condition of the institution shall be prepared, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held in October. At the annual meeting a full and detailed report shall be made of the condition of the hospital and all its affairs, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and a copy of the inventory required by the preceding section, to be laid before the governor and council on or before the first day of November, for the use of the government. The treasurer shall, at the same meeting, present to the

* The items prescribed in section 7 of chapter 84 are as follows: live stock on the farm, produce of the farm on hand, carriages and agricultural implements, machinery and mechanical fixtures, beds and bedding in the inmates' department, other furniture in inmates' department, personal property of the Commonwealth in the superintendent's department, ready-made clothing, dry goods, provisions and groceries, drugs and medicines, fuel, library.

T

trustees his annual report. Both reports shall be made up to the thirtieth day of September, inclusive. The trustees shall audit the report of the treasurer, and transmit it with their annual report to the governor and council.

SECTION 30. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

G. S. 73, § 7.

P. S. 87, § 10.

1889, 414, § 19.

Treasurer's
books.
1852, 269, § 2.

SECTION 33.* A justice of the supreme judicial court or of the superior court, in any county, and a judge of probate or a justice of a police, district or municipal court, within his county, may commit to an insane hospital, as provided in section thirty-one, an insane person then residing or being in said county who in his opinion is a proper subject for its treatment or custody.

1862, 223, § 3.

1873, 275.

1879, 195, § 1.

1864, 288, § 6.

1874, 258, § 2;

P. S. 87, § 11.

1867, 355, § 1.

293, § 16; 392, § 16.

1884, 322, § 9.

Commitment
of insane per-
sons to state
hospitals.
1797, 62, § 3.
1833, 95.
1834, 150, § 3.
R. S. 48, § 6.
1839, 149, § 3.
1852, 44.
1853, 318, §§ 1, 2.
1856, 108, § 1.
G. S. 73, §§ 8, 19.

SECTION 34.* Except as provided in section fifty-two† and except as otherwise specially provided, no person shall, prior to the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and four, be committed to a state insane hospital, asylum or other public receptacle for the insane unless the judge who hears the complaint or application for commitment finds that notice in writing of the application was, prior to the hearing thereon, given to the overseers of the poor of the city or town in which the alleged insane person resides, or, if such person resides in the city of Boston, to the institutions registrar and the chairman of the insane hospital trustees, nor shall he be committed to any insane hospital, asylum or other receptacle, public or private, unless there has been filed with such judge a certificate of the insanity of such person by two physicians as provided in the following section, nor without an order or certificate therefor, signed by one of the judges named in the preceding section, stating that the judge finds that the person committed is insane and is a proper subject for treatment in an insane asylum, and either that he has a legal settlement in the commonwealth, or that he has been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for a year next before the date of his commitment.

Order or cer-
tificate of com-
mitment.
1834, 150, § 3.
R. S. 48, §§ 6, 7.
1855, 464.
G. S. 73, §§ 8, 9.
1862, 223, §§ 3, 4.
1879, 195, § 2.
1880, 250, § 6.
P. S. 87, §§ 12,
14.
1886, 319, § 1.
1892, 53.
1894, 195.
1895, 429.
1898, 433, § 28;
438, § 2.
1900, 350.
11 Gray, 107.
111 Mass. 308.
169 Mass. 387.

* It is provided in section 65 that the provisions of chapter 87, relative to the commitment of insane persons to an insane hospital shall, unless expressly otherwise provided, govern commitments to the Hospital for Dipsomaniacs, except that the allegation shall be that he is a dipsomaniac or inebriate, instead of that he is insane.

† Section 52 authorizes the reception into a hospital, for not more than five days, without an order of the court, of a person whose case is certified by two physicians to be one of violent and dangerous insanity and emergency. An order of commitment must be procured within five days.

itant thereof for the six months immediately preceding such finding or that provision, satisfactory to the state board of insanity, has been made for his maintenance or that by reason of insanity he would be dangerous if at large. The order or certificate shall also authorize the custody of the insane person either at the hospital or asylum to which he shall first be committed, or at some other hospital, asylum, private dwelling or other place to which he may be transferred if discharged without recovery from the hospital or asylum named in such order or certificate. Said judge shall see and examine the alleged insane person, or state in his final order the reason why it was not considered necessary or advisable so to do. The hearing, unless a jury is summoned, shall be at such place as the judge shall appoint. In all cases, the judge shall certify in what place the insane person resided at the time of his commitment; or if the confinement is ordered by a court, the judge shall certify in what place the insane person resided at the time of the arrest upon the charge for which he was held to answer before such court; and such certificate shall, for the purposes of the preceding section, be conclusive evidence of his residence.

Qualifications
of physician
certifying to
insanity.

1862, 223, § 8.

1865, 268, § 1.

1879, 195, § 3.

P. S. 87, § 13.

1892, 229.

1895, 286, §§ 1, 2.

177 Mass. 11.

[1 Op. A. G. 322,

490.]

SECTION 35. A physician shall not make a certificate of insanity unless he makes oath to the judge at the hearing that he is a graduate of a legally chartered medical school or college, that he has been in the actual practice of medicine for three years since his graduation and for three years last preceding the making of said oath, and that he is registered in accordance with the provisions of chapter seventy-six, nor unless his standing, character and professional knowledge of insanity is satisfactory to the judge. A physician who makes such certificate shall have examined the alleged insane person within five days of his signing said certificate, and shall state therein that in his opinion such person is insane and a proper subject for treatment in an insane hospital or asylum, and the facts on which his opinion is based. A copy of the certificate, attested by the judge, shall be delivered by the person making the commitment to the superintendent of the hospital or other place to which the person shall be committed, and shall be filed and kept with the order of commitment, and within forty-eight hours after the commitment of an insane person to an insane hospital or asylum, the superintendent thereof shall transmit to the

state board of insanity a copy of such certificate. A certificate bearing date more than ten days prior to the commitment of any person alleged to be insane shall be void, and no certificate shall be valid or be received in evidence if signed by a physician holding any office or appointment in or connected with a hospital, asylum or other place for the insane to which the alleged insane person may be committed.

SECTION 38. The superintendent or physician in charge of any institution under the supervision of the board of insanity shall immediately notify said board if there is any question as to the propriety of the commitment of any person received therein, and said board shall thereupon inquire into the condition of such patient and into the propriety of the commitment.

SECTION 39. Upon every application for the commitment or admission of an insane person to a hospital or asylum for the insane, a statement shall be filed with the application, or within ten days after the commitment or admission, showing as nearly as can be ascertained the age of such insane person, his birthplace, civil condition and occupation; the supposed cause and the duration and character of his disease, whether mild, violent, dangerous, homicidal, suicidal, paralytic or epileptic; the previous or present existence of insanity in the person or his family; his habits in regard to temperance; whether he has been in any insane hospital, and, if so, what one, when, and how long; and, if the patient is a woman, whether she has borne children, and, if so, what time has elapsed since the birth of the youngest; the names of his father, mother, children, brothers, sisters or other next of kin, not exceeding ten in number and over eighteen years of age, and their address, if known by the applicant, and any facts showing whether he has or has not a settlement, and, if he has a settlement, in what place. If the applicant is unable to state any of the above particulars, he shall so state. A copy of the statement shall be transmitted to the superintendent of the hospital or asylum and filed with the order of commitment or with the copy of the application for admission. The superintendent shall, within two days after the admission or commitment of an insane person, send notice of said commitment by mail, postage prepaid, to each of said relatives, and to any other two persons whom the person committed shall designate.

Propriety of
commitments,
as to.
1898, 433, § 17.

Statement to
be filed with
judge.
1858, 64.
G. S. 73, §§ 10,
21.
1862, 223, § 5.
1865, 268, § 2.
P. S. 87, § 15.

Judge may cause alleged insane person to be brought before him.
1880, 250, § 1.
P. S. 87, § 16.

Jury may be summoned.
1837, 228, § 1.
G. S. 73, § 11.
1862, 223, § 6.
P. S. 87, § 17.

How jury to be selected and impanelled.
1837, 228, § 2.
G. S. 73, § 12.
1862, 223, § 6.
P. S. 87, § 18.

Judge to preside; verdict.
1837, 228, § 3.
G. S. 73, § 13.
P. S. 87, § 19.

How deficiency in jury supplied.
1837, 228, § 4.
G. S. 73, § 14.
P. S. 87, § 20.

Commitments of dipsomaniacs.
1885, 339, § 1.
1889, 414, §§ 6, 7.
1891, 158, § 1.
1899, 266, § 1.
1900, 350.
1901, 282.

SECTION 41. After hearing such evidence as he may consider proper, the judge may issue a warrant for the apprehension and bringing before him of the alleged insane person, if in his judgment the condition or conduct of such person renders it necessary or proper so to do. Such warrant may be directed to and served by a qualified officer or by a private person named in said warrant; and pending examination and hearing, such order may be made relative to the care, custody or confinement of such alleged insane person as the judge shall see fit.

SECTION 42. The judge may, in his discretion, issue a warrant to the sheriff or his deputy, directing him to summon a jury of six men to hear and determine whether the alleged insane person is insane.

SECTION 43. The jurors shall be selected in equal numbers from the place in which the trial is had and one or two adjoining places, as the judge shall order. The jurors shall be selected and impanelled as provided in chapter forty-eight, and in the counties of Suffolk and Nantucket they may all be taken from one place.

SECTION 44. The judge shall preside at such trial, and administer to the jury an oath faithfully and impartially to try the issue, and the verdict of the jury shall be final.

SECTION 45. If by reason of challenges or otherwise there is not a full jury of the persons summoned, the judge shall cause the officer who served the summons, or in his absence the officer attending the jury, to return persons to supply the deficiency; and shall have the same authority as the supreme judicial court to enforce the attendance of jurors and witnesses and to impose fines for non-attendance.

SECTION 59. Any of the judges named in section thirty-three * may commit to the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates any male, or to a state insane hospital any male or female, who is addicted or subject to dipsomania or inebriety either in public or private; but no such commitment shall be made until satisfactory evidence is presented to the judge by whom the proceedings for commitment are heard that like notice to that required by section thirty-four has been given and that such person is not of bad repute or of bad character apart from his

* The judges named in section 33 are as follows: a justice of the supreme judicial court or of the superior court, in any county, and a judge of probate or a justice of a police, district or municipal court, within his county.

habits of inebriety. The magistrate who receives the application for such commitment shall examine on oath the applicant and all other witnesses, shall reduce the application to writing and cause it to be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant. He shall cause a summons and a copy of said application to be served upon the person to be committed in the manner provided by section twenty-five of chapter two hundred and seventeen.* Said person shall be entitled to a hearing, unless after receiving said summons, he shall in writing waive such hearing; and in such case, said magistrate may issue an order for his commitment to said hospital without such hearing if he is of opinion that such person is a proper subject for its treatment or custody.

SECTION 60. A person so committed to said hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates may be detained therein two years from the date of his commitment and no longer; but if it appears to the trustees that he will not continue to be subject to dipsomania or inebriety, or will be sufficiently provided for by himself or his guardian, relatives or friends, they may, upon such conditions as they may impose, issue to him a permit to be at liberty, revocable by them at any time previous to its expiration. The violation of any of the terms or conditions of such permit by the holder thereof shall render it void, and the trustees may thereupon issue an order authorizing the arrest and return to the hospital of the holder thereof, which may be served by any officer qualified to serve criminal process in any county. The holder of such permit may voluntarily return to the hospital and place himself in the custody of its superintendent. Upon the return of a holder of such permit, voluntarily or involuntarily, he shall be detained therein according to the term of his original commitment.

SECTION 61. An inmate of said hospital who escapes therefrom may be arrested and returned thereto by any officers qualified to serve criminal process in any county, or by any officer or employee of said hospital. The superintendent of police of Boston, city marshals and chiefs of police of cities and towns, upon written information from the superintendent of said hospital of such an escape, shall

Release on probation.
1889, 414, §§ 8, 9.
1899, 325, § 1.
165 Mass. 559.

Escapes.
1897, 474, § 1.

* Section 25 of chapter 217 provides that the summons shall fix a day and hour of appearance for trial, and shall be served by an officer authorized to serve criminal process, by giving to the defendant in hand or by leaving at his last and usual place of abode an attested copy, not less than twenty-four hours before the return hour.

cause the person so escaping to be arrested and returned to said hospital if he is within such city or town.

Appeal from
order of com-
mitment.
1889, 414, §§ 10-
12.
1899, 266, § 2.
1901, 282.

SECTION 62. A person may appeal from the order of the judge who commits him to any such hospital as a dipsomaniac or inebriate to the superior court sitting for criminal business in the county from which he is committed, in the manner provided by section twenty-eight of chapter one hundred and fifty-seven,* but he shall be held in such hospital to abide the final order of said court until he recognizes in the manner provided in section twenty-two of chapter two hundred and nineteen.† Upon such appeal the judge who ordered the commitment may bind the witnesses by recognizance as provided in chapter two hundred and seventeen,‡ and shall make a copy of the order of commitment and other proceedings in the case and transmit the same with the recognizance, if any, to the clerk of the superior court. If the appellant so requests, an issue or issues shall be framed and submitted to a jury in the superior court.

Default for
non-prosecu-
tion of appeal.
1889, 414, § 13.

SECTION 63. If the appellant fails to enter and prosecute his appeal he shall be defaulted on his recognizance, and the superior court may enter an order in like manner as if he had been ordered to be committed by that court; and process may issue, if necessary, to bring him into court to be recommitted.

Withdrawal of
appeal.
1889, 414, § 14.

SECTION 64. The appellant may at any time before the copy of the proceedings has been transmitted to the superior court be brought personally before the judge from whose order the appeal was taken, and, at his request, may be permitted by the judge in his discretion to withdraw his appeal and abide by the order of said judge, who shall order that the appellant comply with the order appealed from in the same manner as if it were then imposed.

General laws
applicable.
1885, 339, § 2.
1889, 414, § 7.
1899, 266, § 1.
177 Mass. 11.

SECTION 65. The provisions of this chapter relative to the commitment of insane persons to an insane hospital shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, apply to and

* Section 28 of chapter 157 provides that appeals shall be entered on the return day next after the appeal is taken.

† Section 22 of chapter 219 requires the appellant to recognize to the Commonwealth, in such sum and with such surety as the court requires, with condition to appear at the superior court on the return day, and at any subsequent time to which the case may be continued, if not previously surrendered or discharged, and so from time to time until the final decree of the court on the appeal, and to abide such decree and not depart without leave, and in the mean time to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

‡ Section 45 of chapter 217 provides that material witnesses may be required to recognize, to appear and testify.

govern commitments under the provisions of the six preceding sections, except that it shall be specifically alleged that a person who is committed thereunder is a dipsomaniac or inebriate instead of alleging that he is insane.

SECTION 76. Inmates of the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates who are of sufficient ability shall pay their board. The board of such inmates as are unable to pay for themselves and who have a settlement in this commonwealth shall be paid by their place of settlement. The board of such persons having no settlement in the commonwealth shall be paid by the commonwealth at a rate to be determined by the board of trustees of said hospital.

Price of board
for dipso-
maniacs.
1889, 414, § 17.

SECTION 83. All patients in any institution under the supervision of the state board of insanity shall be allowed, subject to the regulations of the board, to write freely to the board, and letters so written shall be forwarded, unopened, by the superintendent or person in charge of said institution to said board for such disposition as it shall consider right, and said board may send any letters or other communications to any patients in any of said institutions whenever it may consider proper so to do.

Patients may
write letters
to board.
1874, 363, §§ 1, 2.
P. S. 87, § 36.
1898, 433, § 15.

SECTION 88. Male inmates of a state insane hospital committed thereto under the provisions of section fifty-nine who are not insane may be transferred by the state board of insanity to the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates; and inmates of said hospital found, under an order of commitment in due form, to be insane and requiring treatment in a state insane hospital or asylum shall be transferred thereto by said board.

Transfer of
dipsomaniacs.
1889, 414, § 16.
1891, 158, § 2.
1898, 433, § 28.

SECTION 92. The state board of insanity may discharge patients from the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates, the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, the Massachusetts school for the feeble-minded and the hospital cottages for children, and may transfer inmates of said institutions to other state institutions, and the inmates of other state institutions under its supervision to the said hospitals and school; but no inmate of said other state institutions under its supervision shall be transferred to said hospitals or school unless such inmate has been duly committed thereto, in conformity with the provisions governing the commitment of patients to said hospitals and school.

Discharge of
inmates by
state board of
insanity.
1898, 433, § 21.

Discharge of
dipsomaniacs.
1885, 339, § 3.
1897, 474, § 2.
1899, 266, § 3;
325, § 2.
[1 Op. A. G.
487.]

Application
for discharge.
1864, 288, § 1.
1871, 321, § 3.
P. S. 87, § 42.

Notice to
superintend-
ent. Further
proceedings.
1839, 149, § 1.
G. S. 73, § 30.
1864, 288, §§ 3, 5.
1871, 321, § 4.
P. S. 87, § 43.

SECTION 96. The provisions of section ninety-one* and of the three following sections shall, so far as appropriate, apply to the discharge of persons confined in the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates; but all applications made thereunder shall be made to, and the proceedings thereon shall be had in, the superior court in the county of Suffolk, instead of the courts therein named. The trustees may discharge finally any patient when in their opinion he will not continue to be subject to dipsomania or inebriety or will not be benefited by further treatment in said hospital.

SECTION 97. Any person may make written application to a justice of the supreme judicial court at any time and in any county, stating that he believes or has reason to believe that a person named in such application is confined as an insane person in an insane hospital or other place, public or private, and ought not longer to be so confined, and giving the names of all persons supposed to be interested in keeping him in confinement, and requesting his discharge.

SECTION 98. The justice, upon reasonable cause shown for a hearing, shall order notice of the time and place thereof to be given to the superintendent of the hospital or place of confinement, and to such other persons as he considers proper; and such hearing shall be given as soon as conveniently may be before any justice of said court in any county. The alleged insane person may be brought before the justice at the hearing upon a writ of habeas corpus, if any person so requests and the justice considers it proper, and an issue or issues may be framed and submitted to a jury by direction of the justice or on the request of any person who appears in the case. The jurors may be those in attendance on said court, if in session at the time of the hearing, or may be summoned for the purpose upon the order of the justice substantially

* SECTION 91. Two of the trustees of a state insane hospital, on application in writing or of their own motion, or a justice of the supreme judicial court in any county, or the judge of probate for the county in which the hospital is situated or in which the patient had his residence at the time of his commitment or admission, on such application, and after such notice as the said trustees or judge may consider reasonable and proper, may discharge any person confined therein, if it appears that he is not insane, or, if insane, will be sufficiently provided for by himself, his guardian, relatives or friends, or by the city or town liable for his support, or that his confinement therein is not longer necessary for the safety of the public or his own welfare.

in accordance with the provisions of chapter one hundred and seventy-six.

SECTION 99. If it appears upon the verdict of the jury, or in the opinion of the justice; if the case is not submitted to a jury, that the person so confined is not insane, or that he is not dangerous to himself or others and ought not longer to be so confined, he shall be discharged from confinement.

If not insane or dangerous, to be discharged.
1871, 321, § 5.
1879, 132.
P. S. 87, § 44.
3 Allen, 225.

SECTION 101. An insane pauper shall not be discharged from a state hospital without suitable clothing; and the trustees may furnish the same at their discretion, and such amount of money, not exceeding twenty dollars, as they may consider necessary. Such money and the cost of such clothing, the expense of pursuing such insane paupers as escape therefrom, and of burial of such as die in the hospitals, shall, until the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and four, be reimbursed to the commonwealth by the places of legal settlement of city and town paupers.

Clothing, etc., to be furnished on discharge.
1894, 150, § 9.
R. S. 48, § 13.
G. S. 73, § 32.
1862, 223, § 16.
P. S. 87, § 45.
1900, 451, § 1.
1901, 303, § 1.
[1 Op. A. G. 159.]

[ACTS OF 1902, CHAPTER 542.]

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO MANIACS AND INEBRIATES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The number of trustees of the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates is hereby increased to seven; and the governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint, with the advice and consent of the council, within sixty days after the passage of this act, the two additional trustees thus provided for. In the year nineteen hundred and seven, and each fifth year thereafter, three trustees shall be appointed, and in every other year one trustee shall be appointed.

Number of trustees increased.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 28, 1902.

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